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A

NARRATIVE

OF WHAT IS KNOWN RESPECTING THE

Literary Remains

OF

THE LATE JOHN TWEDDELL,

BY

PHILIP HUNT, LL.D.

FORMERLY CHAPLAIN TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF ELGIN,
AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY, &c. &c. &c.
AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A SHORT ANSWER TO CERTAIN ALLUSIONS

MADE BY

DR. E. D. CLARKE,

In the Third Section of the Second Part of his Travels in Greece, &c.

London:

PRINTED FOR RODWELL AND MARTIN,

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NARRATIVE, &c

BEDFORD, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1816.

AS a very lively interest has lately been excited respecting the fate of certain manuscripts and drawings, left by the late Mr. John Tweddell, when he died at Athens upwards of sixteen years ago; and as reference has been made to me respecting my knowledge of their history, both by his brother, Mr. Robert Tweddell, and by the * Reviewers of his Biographical Memoir, in terms which I am conscious I do not deserve; it becomes my duty thus publicly to vindicate my character, by making a full and detailed statement of all the par-

* Vide Christian Observer for June 1815; and Edinburgh Review, No. L.

ticulars I can recollect concerning them; trusting I shall meet, from an impartial public, with that indulgence which I have not received from the Editor of "*The Remains,*" or his Reviewers; but to which I am fairly entitled, when I am retracing, after the lapse of so long a period, events in which I was only incidentally concerned, and which occurred when I was almost incessantly occupied by the public business of the Embassy.

I must, however, premise, that when I originally answered Mr. Robert Tweddell's first letter of inquiry, in the year 1813, I did not know that he was then corresponding with Lord Elgin on the same subject; nor did I ever think of consulting his Lordship about my answers; for, I had then been for some years, as I still am, estranged from all habits of intimacy, or intercourse, or acquaintance with that Nobleman, owing to circumstances in which the public can now feel no interest; and to which I shall, therefore, not allude further, than by saying that I am well convinced my character would be far from

suffering by a full discussion of them: neither did I refer to any individual who was in the ambassador's family in the year 1799, or subsequently; nor even to any letters or memoranda of my own; but I wrote to Mr. Robert Tweddell from the place where I was on a visit in Herefordshire, whither his letter was forwarded to me; and which is at a considerable distance from my usual residence. So far was I from having any intention to deceive or mislead Mr. Robert Tweddell in the investigation he was pursuing, that I would not confine myself in what *I* considered a private correspondence with *him*, to what I recollect to have actually seen, as if I had been giving formal evidence; but I was anxious to furnish him with every faint or doubtful impression that remained on my mind, from incidents that had occurred, or from conversations I had held in Turkey with others who were best acquainted with the subject.

I may also be permitted to observe that although I did, at Mr. Robert Tweddell's request, afterwards consent to the publica-

tion of my letters, it was in ignorance of his having any view or design of hostility either towards myself or towards Lord Elgin; and I was by no means prepared to expect that what *I* communicated to *him* in kindness and in confidence, for the purpose of assisting him in the work he had undertaken, was to be employed as a text, upon which to accuse me before the public for scantiness of information and inaccuracy of recollection; not to mention other still more serious imputations.—At all events I think it would have been more candid on the part of Mr. Robert Tweddell, if his remarks to this effect had been communicated to me previous to their publication; and if an opportunity had been given me of explaining whatever might seem to require it.

As I never knew nor suspected any thing unfair in the transactions under consideration, I of course did not at the time of their occurrence charge my memory with precise dates and minute det ails; and I am, therefore, even now, after the maturest reflection, still liable to err; but I shall

always be happy to be set right by those who possess more accurate knowledge of the facts.

I was well aware how very high an estimate had been formed in England of Mr. John Tweddell's Literary Remains, not only by his own family and his Academical friends, but by every lover of Classical pursuits: I was not without the hope that some of the hints I thus gave his brother, might perhaps enable him to trace and to recover what was lost: and I sincerely regret that such has not been the result.

How this proceeding on my part has been met by Mr. Robert Tweddell, is before the public; as well as his contempt of the pains I told him I had taken at Pera, under Lord Elgin's directions, to preserve for the family of the deceased, such of the damaged papers as were entrusted to the care of myself and others, in order to rescue them from destruction. His mode of commenting on every article in my letters that does not coincide with his own wishes or prejudices, and on every opinion that had been erroneously conceived,

or inaccurately recollected by me, after so long a period, is in a spirit so contrary to what I had a right to expect at his hands, that I will not trust myself to express the indignation I feel. For, if I were to give way to resentful sentiments, I might thus be disqualified from writing with that calmness which a plain and simple narrative requires, and which the public expects. Indeed, I covet not any pleasure which might be derived from cherishing or expressing vindictive feelings, even on an occasion wherein I may have suffered essentially in the opinion of many whom this defence will never reach; but who have read, if not Mr. Robert Tweddell's comments on my letters to him, at least the insinuations of The Christian Observer, and the uncandid inferences of the The Edinburgh Reviewer, which those comments have occasioned.

Before I enter upon my narrative, I must also assert, in the most positive and unequivocal terms, that I never knew nor suspected that any part of the writings, or drawings, or inscriptions, of the late Mr.

John Tweddell, were withheld from his family by the Earl of Elgin, or by any other person; that I was grieved to learn that his brother had not received them; and always felt, as I feel now, a firm conviction, that Lord Elgin did transmit them to Mr. John Tweddell's friends in England.

I have lately heard much of some drawings of Turkish *Costumes*, said to have been amongst the papers delivered by Mr. Thornton to Lord Elgin, and to have been afterwards separated from the rest of Mr. Tweddell's papers, and copied for the use of his Lordship's friend, Mr. Nisbet, who left Constantinople in the Spring of 1801, by whom they are said to have been ultimately deposited amongst his Lordship's papers. It will naturally be expected of me to furnish some explanation respecting these drawings; but the fact is, that though I remained at Constantinople until the eve of Mr. Nisbet's departure, and met that gentlemen afterwards at Athens, I cannot bring to mind having ever seen any such drawings among Mr. Tweddell's effects, or having ever heard of their exist-

ence, until the present controversy. It is very possible that I may have seen them: but as drawings of Turkish *Costumes* are not in themselves of any great value, and could not be an object of much curiosity to a person living at Constantinople, the circumstance would not be likely to make any very durable impression on my memory.

Upon my first perusal of the Edinburgh Review I drew up some remarks, which it was my intention to have printed at that time, for the satisfaction of the public, and for my own vindication. My friends, however, thought that I attached more importance to the subject than it deserved; and, in deference to their judgment, I was content to suppress what I had written; but finding myself now again * publicly and more pointedly called upon, and that the subject has attracted more than ordinary attention, I think it not right any longer to withhold whatever it may be in my power to contribute towards the satisfaction of

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* Augustan Review, No. 10.

the literary world, and my own private exculpation.

In the latter end of the year 1799 I reached Constantinople with the Earl of Elgin, then Ambassador Extraordinary from Great Britain to the Ottoman Porte. I had been appointed Chaplain to the Levant Company at Constantinople, and Domestic Chaplain to his Excellency. The other persons of his Suite were, the Rev. Mr. Carlyle, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge (who had been attached to the Embassy by Government, in order to search the libraries of the palaces, mosques, and convents, in Turkey, for any unedited manuscripts they might contain in oriental, classical, or biblical literature), Mr. J. P. Morier, and Mr. William Hamilton, his Excellency's private secretaries, and Dr. M'Lean, his physician. It appeared to me that Professor Carlyle had the greatest and almost exclusive confidence of the Ambassador. He lived with him upon terms of the greatest intimacy, during the voyage from England, and for some time after our

arrival at the Porte. To me his Excellency, from the early part of our intercourse, behaved so differently from what my hopes, perhaps too sanguine, had anticipated, that I soon felt my situation in the British palace at Pera, very irksome, and requested leave to quit the Embassy, and return home. But, by the persuasion of my friends, and the desire of being useful to my country in the important affairs that had arisen from the war in Egypt, the interest of which was daily increasing, I was induced to comply with his Excellency's urgent request of remaining in his Suite till the close of the Embassy.

Mr. William Hamilton had quitted us at Sicily, in order to engage for Lord Elgin, and, with the aid and advice of Sir William Hamilton, then British Envoy at Palermo, the best artists which Italy could furnish for drawing, surveying, and modelling the remains of architecture and sculpture in Greece; and he did not join us with them till some months after our arrival. These artists were soon afterwards sent to Athens, with extensive *fermauns*, and every

facility Lord Elgin could obtain for enabling them to prosecute their researches and labours.

When we reached Constantinople, amongst the first news we heard, was an account of the melancholy death of Mr. John Tweddell, at Athens; who, we were told, had fallen a victim to an infectious fever, caught from the *Mal-aria* of the unwholesome marshes of some parts of Greece, through which he had passed in the summer. Lord Elgin, and Professor Carlyle, both of whom had known him intimately, were much affected by the intelligence; and if I had not previously formed a very high respect for his talents and virtues, from the character he had established at Trinity College, Cambridge, the enthusiastic terms in which he was praised by the British residents, and the foreign *corps diplomatique* at Pera, with whom he had passed some time, would have convinced me that literature had thus prematurely lost one of her most ardent and accomplished cultivators, and society one of its brightest ornaments. I can assert, most truly, that there was not

one individual in the English Embassy, who would not have done his utmost to protect the literary remains, and honour the memory of John Tweddell.

We soon heard, more particularly, that Mr. Tweddell had died in the house of Signor Logotheti, then a Greek Baratli, or person privileged by being in the service, and under the protection of the British Embassy. This respectable man was generally applied to by English travellers, in preference to one Signor Macri, then our Vice-Consul at Athens; and it was some consolation to know, that from this kind and honourable host he had received every attention that the place could furnish; and that even a wish poor Tweddell had expressed of being buried in the Temple of Theseus, now a Christian Church, had been fulfilled.

The next circumstance which I recollect is, that I was taken one evening by his Excellency, together with Mr. Thornton, and several other gentlemen, into a room in the palace, to examine some boxes and cases, containing the effects of the late Mr.

Tweddell. It was evident that these boxes had sustained considerable injury; but at what time, or through what channels they had reached this room in the English palace at Pera, I could not recollect in detail, when I first answered Mr. Robert Tweddell's letter of inquiry, thirteen years after that visit had occurred: the circumstances that most strongly, and almost exclusively rested on my memory, were that the boxes appeared to have been forced open; and that the contents of some were wet and mouldy, and soaked or drenched throughout.

We understood that the effects of which Mr. Tweddell had died possessed at Athens, had been shipped there by the English agent, and sent to the care of the British minister at Constantinople; and that the vessel in which they were put having been wrecked, or sunk, or stranded somewhere in the sea of Marmara, they had been spoiled and injured*.

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* It now appears, by an investigation, instituted by the Levant Company, at the request of Mr. Robert

From consulting Mr. Robert Tweddell's Memoir, I now recollect that some packages which had been left by Mr. John Tweddell, under Mr. Thornton's care, at Pera, previously to his fatal visit to Athens, were among the effects we then examined; having been given to Lord Elgin's care, by Mr. Thornton, as I now understand; but I repeat, that this important circumstance was not recollected by me, when I first wrote to Mr. Robert Tweddell, in 1813. However, I am convinced that such was the fact: for I well remember to have then seen a quarto manuscript, containing a Tour in Switzerland, fairly written out, as

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Tweddell, in the year 1814, that this vessel was wrecked at *Coutali*, in the Sea of Marmara; "that the packages "remained three days covered by the waves; and as "soon as the storm had subsided, were driven on shore, "*broken* by the surf. The keys of the trunks having "been inclosed in a chest, were lost; as it was found "impossible to save the aforesaid chest from the "wreck:" and from a letter of Isaac Morier, Esq. Consul-General at Constantinople, dated December 10, 1814, it appears that those effects were *in a deplorable condition.—Vide "Remains of John Tweddell," p.* 489.

if for the press. Whether it was in French or English I do not recollect: but, as Mr. Thornton states that very Tour to have been among the effects saved by him out of the great fire at Pera, and given by him to Lord Elgin, with the other property of Mr. Tweddell to be forwarded to England, I can now have no doubt that I then saw all the effects of the Deceased that came into the Ambassador's custody. I also now recollect that I then saw a full-dress Windsor uniform, of dark blue and gold, undamaged, which must also have been amongst Mr. Thornton's deposits: I also saw a number of cards, rather larger than playing cards, on which were written, in a very fine and small hand, what appeared to be abridgments of conversations with, and short anecdotes of, illustrious or remarkable persons whom he met on his travels; these were also uninjured, as well as I can recollect.

Undoubtedly, therefore, I must thus have seen both portions of Mr. Tweddell's property, which were then placed under

Lord Elgin's care: I mean that which had arrived wet and damaged from Athens, after having been wrecked; and that which had been rescued from the flames at Pera. This latter portion, also, as appears from Mr. Thornton's Letter*, had been broken open by Mr. Thornton himself, and remained so till it was sent to Lord Elgin: and Mr. Thornton says "he was not without apprehension that some of the property might have been lost at the fire."

I wish I could even now recal to my memory, with any approach to exactness, what the whole of the property consisted of, which was thus received by Lord Elgin from Mr. Thornton: but I can aver that I have no recollection whatever of any portfolios of valuable drawings amongst it; though such things there may have been. However, the effects thus delivered over by Mr. Thornton being dry and in good condition, were put aside by Lord Elgin's orders.

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* Vide Appendix to Lord Elgin's Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review, page 42.

An inventory or catalogue of some part of these packages was, I think, referred to at the time: but I do not recollect that any remark was made by those who were present, except that some gold and silver medals were missing, as well as the setting of a miniature, and some other small articles of gold, perhaps rings or trinkets: and I thought the conjecture was, that this had been done by Divers who had saved the trunks from the wreck: but in this Mr. Tweddell accuses me of erroneous conjecture, by shewing that no Divers were employed: I thought I had heard there were; and so Mr. Thornton appears to have thought when he says, * "they had "been fished up out of the sea." I also think that the gold watch of the deceased was then said to be missing; but in this my recollection may be imperfect: I do not however remember to have seen any watch among the property. As to vases,

* Vide Mr. Thornton's Letter to Mr. Tweddell, Sen. in Lord Elgin's Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review, page 43.

lamps, pottery, engraved gems, or any objects of ancient art, I have no recollection that there was even one single specimen, except some bronze coins. But, whatever was the extent or the description of the whole effects thus examined that evening, Lord Elgin separated that part of them which was in good preservation, and he sent to an airy room on the first floor of the palace (afterwards the apartment of Mr. Carlyle) that part of the manuscripts, drawings, &c. which had been soaked with sea water, and thus become mouldy and rotten, some of them adhering in a mass like pulp, so as to require great care and delicacy in attempting to separate them. But though some portions were not capable of being recovered, others had suffered much less permanent injury. The principal share of this task devolved upon myself, assisted I think by Mr. Carlyle: and as to the drawings, Lord Elgin called in the aid and advice of Mr. Barker, who happened to be then at Pera, making a panorama of Constantinople and the Bosphorus.

These drawings were in water colours:

and I have but a very faint recollection of the subjects of them. I cannot bring to my memory any views of temples or ruins, or scenes celebrated in ancient history: but I recollect some sketches of dances, marriage ceremonies, and customs and usages of modern Greeks: when I was afterwards at Athens, and mentioned to M. Fauvel what I recollected of the nature of the drawings that had thus reached Constantinople, he assured me that Mr. John Tweddell's collection at Athens had been much more extensive than what I had described to him; and that depredation must have been made on the property of the deceased. Such of these damaged drawings as could be dried, were, with the written memorandum-books and loose papers, and whatever had required drying, all given back to Lord Elgin, even to the most minute fragment, to be taken care of, with the other property of Mr. Tweddell; after which I do not recollect again seeing them. Many of the drawings, perhaps, from the gum in the colours being dissolved by the sea water, were so much ob-

literated, as to be of little value, when dried: of these or any other drawings of Mr. Tweddell, I never knew that any sketch or copy was taken.

I have already quoted the account Mr. Isaac Morier, British Consul General at Constantinople, has sent of the condition of those effects which had been wrecked in their voyage from Athens (page 16). I will now add a part of a letter * from Mr. Professor Carlyle, who had examined these manuscripts and drawings, to Mr. Losh, in 1800. "The writings (he says) were much "injured, and the sketches almost totally "spoiled by sea water. All of them were, "however, separately dried, with the "greatest care."

While we were employed in drying that portion of Mr. Tweddell's papers, by placing them near *brasières* of charcoal, and exposing them leaf by leaf to the sun and air during many days, we could not avoid becoming acquainted with their contents:

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* Vide Appendix to Tweddell's Remains, page 459.

and of those papers alone I am now giving a description, they forming the only part of which I can speak fully from my own knowledge. They consisted of some memorandum-books, mostly of a very thin duodecimo size, and one or two thin quartos: none, as far as I can recollect, very full of writing. Some contained copies of letters, descriptive of his travels on the shores of the Archipelago, and others contained notes and portions of a journal in the Troad, Macedonia, Thessaly, Bœotia, and Attica, though very little, if any thing, upon the magnificent temples of the Acropolis of Athens, and nothing according to the best of my recollection respecting the convents or libraries of Mount Athos. There were many Greek inscriptions, in capital letters, most exquisitely written, in one or two small duodecimos. The notes and journal appeared to have been written on the spot; and to contain hints from which he might form a book at some subsequent period of leisure. They were I think almost entirely in the French language.

From what I recollect of their style and nature, Mr. John Tweddell's mind appears to have been deeply tinged with melancholy during that tour: suggesting to him sorrowful effusions of regret at what no longer exists in Greece and Asia Minor, more than accurate or detailed descriptions of what remains. I do not recollect that he made any remark, in his notes on the Plain of Troy, from which I could ascertain whether he acceded to the opinion of Chevalier and Morrit as to the topography, the names of the rivers, and the appropriation of the Tumuli to Ajax, Achilles, Priam, &c. I recollect his hinting, that as he did not mean to write a book, especially a great book, on Greece, he merely notes down certain particulars as hints for future reflection. Now, though Mr. Robert Tweddell intimates that he cannot allow it to be thought that his brother's remarks on Greece were not very extensive and valuable, I must repeat, that what I saw or recollect of them were not of the importance he attaches to them. In one of the published letters of

Mr. John Tweddell, written in Greece, and about the time of his making those remarks, he says, * "The fame of authorship "is no longer of the same value in my "eyes that it was formerly. It is added, "in my estimation, to the long list of other "worldly vanities, the sense of which is "augmented by every day, and almost "every hour that passes over me." His friend, Mr. Thornton, speaking of Mr. Tweddell's Journals, says, † "If he had "lived to complete his tour, his name "would have descended with honour to "posterity; and although the materials "which he left, were dispersed and un-"connected; those which remained were "still sufficient, if collected and arranged "by the hand of friendship, to form a mo-"nument, which might rescue his memory "from unmerited oblivion." This may confirm the opinion that the actual journal and notes which he left on Greece, may have been over-rated by the expectations of his

* Vide Tweddell's Remains, page 283.

† Vide Appendix to Tweddell's Remains.

friends, and the natural fondness of his brother.

It already appears from these pages, and I have before observed in my second letter to Mr. Robert Tweddell, " that the damaged state of the papers rendered the looking of them over unavoidable." The passages more particularly noted by me on that occasion, were such as I hoped might be useful in any excursion I might make, over the same ground, and of these I kept some extracts; but so little likely did they appear to Professor Carlyle, or myself, to open to us any new or interesting discoveries, that when we made preparations for our return to England, we planned a totally different route, intending to proceed by the Black Sea, to Sinope, and Trebizond, and from thence through Syria and Palestine. Mr. Carlyle's failing health, however, deterred him from that arduous undertaking, after we had made arrangements for it: and he chose the easier and shorter course of passing by the Dardanelles, Mount Athos, and Macedonia; taking ship there for Athens, and from thence to Malta

and England. On that tour I accompanied Mr. Carlyle from Constantinople as far as Athens, about March 1801; and the extracts I had made from Mr. Tweddell's Journal were useful to us, and to others to whom I shewed them, who were then travelling in Greece: but I do not remember that they pointed out any objects of curiosity or interest at Mount Athos, or elsewhere, which we should have missed without them: if they had, I should have great pleasure in acknowledging the obligation with gratitude. The voyage we made from Tenedos to Athos, during the equinoctial gales, was most tempestuous and dangerous; but after some weeks repose in the monasteries, we resumed our journey to Athens, through Salonica. During this tour we had the most confidential intercourse; but in frequently mentioning Tweddell and his papers, Mr. Carlyle never expressed the most distant hint or suspicion of their not having been sent home to England. This is the more strongly impressed on my mind, from the manner in which he adverted to a differ-

ence of opinion between Lord Elgin and himself, with regard to a parcel of rough draughts of letters addressed to some distinguished ladies on the continent, which Lord Elgin wished to destroy, in order to prevent their meeting the eyes of a parent; or thinking it not adviseable to risk their being exposed to the public view: and according to the best of my recollection, Mr. Carlyle stated this difference of opinion to have occurred at the time of packing up the papers in order to be sent home. Professor Carlyle was a friend of the late Mr. Tweddell, and was well acquainted with his connections in England; and being a Dignitary of Carlisle, and vicar of Newcastle, in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Tweddell's family, I naturally concluded he would mention to them when he reached home, the benefit we had thus enjoyed from Mr. John Tweddell's Remarks on Greece, &c. and I really anticipated any thing but censure for all I had done; and I think every individual in the embassy, or connected with it, knew that I had made those extracts. I had no intention of deri-

ving from them any other advantage than I should from any book of travels I had met with, on a country through which I was about to pass: and I certainly never thought of adorning with them any book of travels or journal of my own; nor did I, as Mr. Robert Tweddell hints, ever think of "taking to myself even a floating appendage "which should go to embellish the plume "of another man's learning*." The originals were, as I then firmly believed, and still believe, all sent to Mr. Tweddell's family: I could not therefore think of using these extracts in the manner that has been suggested; and it certainly is not my lot to be able to pursue the trains of reflection which those notes may have been intended to revive in the mind of their accomplished author.

I never heard it suggested or surmised, until after my return to England, that any thing unfair or dishonourable, with regard to Mr. John Tweddell's papers, had been practised by Lord Elgin, or by any person connected with the embassy.

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* Vide Tweddell's Remains, page 455.

If my having made such extracts as I have mentioned, be thought too great a recompence for the trouble I took in drying and preserving the originals, leaf by leaf: or if it be thought, that I ought not, even under the peculiar circumstances in which I was placed, to have copied a line, I must submit to the censure. But, at the time, it seemed to me, in some degree, as if I had then been favoured with a conversation with Mr. Tweddell, after his visit to Greece; and that I should do well to treasure up the substance of it: convinced, that if either Professor Carlyle, or myself, or any other person in the embassy, had asked of him some particulars of his tour, he would freely have given us, at least, as much as I thus obtained. What was then done, was without mystery or concealment: and I did not withhold from any one that information, which I am convinced this liberal scholar would himself have given.

Amongst travellers, in regions remote from the resources of Christendom, its libraries, and its scholars, the most unbounded liberality of communication re-

specting their travels, generally takes place. Mr. Hawkins, who, I am convinced, has a more complete knowledge of Greece, Albania, and the Morea, and the islands of the Archipelago, than any other modern traveller, gave Mr. Carlyle extracts from every part of his unpublished journals that he thought likely to be of any use to him; these were communicated to me by Mr. Carlyle; and they proved of more value than all I had received from every other source: Mr. Walpole, and others, have shewn equal liberality to Dr. E. D. Clarke. From General Kœhler, Mr. W. Hamilton, Dr. Witman, Captain Lacey, and others then in Turkey, I ever received the readiest communication of any observations they had made in their travels; and I was as happy when I could furnish similar helps to others. I have no doubt that it was I who shewed Captain Squires, of the Royal Engineers, the opinion Mr. John Tweddell had formed respecting the architrave of a door-way at Orchomenos, which he supposed to have been that of the treasury of Minyas. For, I well recollect, that when

I was in a frigate, off the plain of Marathon, Mr. William Hamilton, then in Lord Elgin's suite, now Under-Secretary of State, and Captain Squires, came on board; and as they told me they were proceeding to Orchomenos, Lebadæa, Thermopylæ, Parnassus, &c. I either gave them or shewed them Mr. Tweddell's remarks on that massive architrave, and on other antiquities in their route; but I certainly did not conceal from them that they were *his* remarks. I mention this because Mr. Robert Tweddell expresses great surprise at Capt. Squires having mentioned this opinion, as being found in Mr. John Tweddell's Journal. When Mr. Robert Tweddell first intimated to me, that a Traveller, now deceased, had seen his brother's remarks on some antiquity in Greece, I thought he was alluding to the late Mr. Carlyle, who had seen both the originals and the extracts. It would have been, to say the least, not a disingenuous act, on the part of Mr. Robert Tweddell, to have mentioned to me the name of the deceased Traveller to

whom he alluded, and it would have saved much trouble: but before I ever supposed that he was alluding to Captain Squires having seen his brother's conjecture about the Architrave at Orchomenos*, I had sent an account of that very observation to Mr. Robert Tweddell, in speaking of my recollections of his brother's journal.

I am well aware how irrelevant this digression may appear to the principal question, of what has become of the original manuscripts: but so much has been said of the advantages derived from my having made this use of the part of them I was employed in drying, that I thought it necessary to state the extent of my obligation.

The extracts made by me were contained in a single thin quarto copy-book, and I would long since, with the greatest pleasure, have given them to Mr. Robert Tweddell, to aid him in editing his Brother's "Remains;" if I had ever possessed them since my return from Turkey: but having lost

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* Vide Tweddell's Remains, Appendix, page 456.

many of my papers, by various accidents attending their transmission home, and my imprisonment in France, and having made a most careful search for this book, without success, I concluded that it had been thus lost, until about the latter end of January last, I was informed by Mr. Hamilton, on the very first occasion that Mr. Tweddell's papers ever formed the subject of communication between us, since the year 1802, that I actually lent or gave the book of extracts to that gentleman when we met at Marathon, and that he never returned it to me, but that it was lost in the Mentor, when he was wrecked in that vessel off the Island of Cerigo, in 1802.

To my lamented friend and fellow traveller, the Rev. Professor Carlyle, I always looked with confident hope, as the person who was to give the world a detailed account of the history, antiquities, literature, and manners of those parts of the Turkish Empire which he had visited: and he was pre-eminently qualified for the task, not only by high attainments in classical literature, and ancient and modern history, but

by an elegant mind, a refined taste in the arts, and a profound knowledge of oriental languages and literature. He not only intended to publish his travels, interspersed with poetical effusions, suggested by scenes he had viewed, and with translations of the popular songs and legends of the country; but he also contemplated a history of the Crusades, and an account of the short but brilliant period, when philosophy and literature flourished in the Court of the Caliphs. With these objects in view, he devoted much of his time to Arabic studies; and he accompanied General Kœhler's military mission through Asia Minor and Cyprus to Syria, and from thence he proceeded to Jerusalem, St. Saba, and the shores of the Dead Sea. I had the advantage of travelling with him along the Asiatic shores of the Hellespont, the Troad, the Islands of Tenedos and Lemnos, the Promontory and Isthmus of Athos, and parts of Macedonia; and from Thessalonica to Athens, Marathon, Eleusis, and Megara. I always observed him to be indefatigable in his inquiries and re-

searches, and he viewed every scene with the eye of a scholar and a poet: Every evening during his tour he wrote out and extended the notes and observations he made during the day. This great and uninterrupted attention on his part rendered me more careless than I should otherwise have been as to making notes, or keeping a journal; fondly expecting to enjoy a description of all we had seen, recorded in his chaste and perspicuous style, and embellished by the effusions of his muse: but, after his return to England, he only lived to complete a new and improved edition of the Bible, in Arabic, for distribution in Asia and Africa; and to commence the task of collating the Greek Manuscripts he had brought from Turkey: but before he had made much progress in that laborious work, he fell a victim, as I have been told, to the fatigues he had undergone in his travels, and to the persecutions and vexations with which he was irritated and harrassed after his return home: so that it never was my lot to see him after we had separated at Athens: and I was

grieved to learn that he had left an express order, that nothing of his should be published at his decease, except a small volume of Poems, written during his travels. As to myself,—conscious of no talents that could entitle me to add to the multiplied Tours we already possessed of Greece and its islands, and the shores of the Ægean Sea, I had little anxiety about the few travelling memoranda I had made, *inter equitandum*; and they lay neglected and confused in the bottom of a trunk; and there they would probably still have remained, had I not been roused to examine them by Mr. Robert Tweddell's letters in 1813, and by a correspondence in which I was engaged about the same time by the Rev. Robert Walpole. I hoped I might then have been enabled to ascertain some points connected with Mr. Robert Tweddell's inquiries; but I was disappointed, and was thus forced, in my correspondence with him, to draw too freely on my own imperfect recollections.

Mr. Walpole has since repeatedly urged me to send him any portion of my remarks,

in any form I pleased; and he knows with what diffidence I entered on the task, and how little value I attach to the memoranda with which I have been enabled to supply him. I have heard it intimated that these memoranda contain some remarks which I am supposed to have derived from Mr. Tweddell's Journal; and this may probably be true, though, I must say, that if it is so, I am unconscious of it.

Resuming then the history of what I know concerning all the property of the late Mr. Tweddell, which was placed in Lord Elgin's hands, I can only state, that after the damaged papers and books had been carefully dried, they were all restored to Lord Elgin; and, as I firmly believed, they were sent home by his Lordship to Mr. Tweddell's family in England.

Previously to Mr. Carlyle and myself leaving Pera, a large English merchantship, I think the Duncan, reached Constantinople. As she was well built, armed, and manned, the Ambassador put on board her some boxes of presents for Mr. Pitt and Lord Grenville, from the Ottoman Go-

vernment; and, as well as I can recollect, Mr. Carlyle sent by the same vessel a large and valuable collection of Arabic, Persian, and Greek manuscripts, which he had collected in Turkey; and I am inclined to think that, for better security, his boxes were directed to the same consignment as his Excellency's; and as Mr. Carlyle had then been consulted by Lord Elgin about the transmission of Mr. Tweddell's property, and had advised its being consigned to Mr. Losh, I always thought that property had been forwarded in the same ship in which I had seen so many trunks put on board for England; and I would confidently have asserted it to any one, as I did in my first letter to Mr. Robert Tweddell: nor should I ever have doubted the correctness of my belief on that head, unless I had heard that there was no trace of any such package having been shipped in the Duncan.

I may here remark an additional reason for the strong conviction I always felt that those effects had been shipped in the Duncan, that the same impression seems to

have existed in Lord Elgin's mind. For, when Mr. Robert Tweddell applied to his Lordship in 1813, he immediately answers, without any reference to me, or any communication with me on the subject, that * "he believes the property in question "was sent home, either under the care of "the late Professor Carlyle, or by his direc- "tion, in a merchant-ship, called the "Duncan, along with several boxes of pre- "sents to Mr. Pitt and Lord Grenville."

It is not always possible to ascertain the process by which particular conclusions have fixed themselves in the mind; as the chain of evidence may be broken or lost, whilst the result which it produced, remains. Most certain it is, that such was my conviction respecting the transmission of Mr. Tweddell's effects from Constantinople. Mr. Carlyle frequently told me, that he had been consulted by Lord Elgin about the best mode of forwarding them: that he had assisted his Lordship in arrang-

* Vide Tweddell's Remains, page 362.

ing and packing them, and that he recommended them to be directed to the care of Mr. Losh, of whom I had never heard, till his name was thus mentioned to me as a friend of the deceased: and I remained in the belief, that when I saw Mr. Carlyle's own trunks of books and manuscripts shipped for England, these effects were also then forwarded to Mr. Losh's care. I may in this possibly have adopted an erroneous opinion: but such was my conviction; and as I was not in any way either consulted or employed in the transmission, I can give no further information of their fate. If more information has been expected from me than I could furnish, I am not answerable for the disappointment: and it still appears to me by no means improbable that they may have been put on board the Duncan, and lost or mislaid by her cargo being taken out, and in part reshipped at Smyrna, in part at Malta, in two smaller * vessels, one of which was wrecked off the coast of England.

* Vide Lord Elgin's Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review, page 14.

It appears that Lord Elgin informed Dr. E. D. Clarke, at Pera, that "Mr. "Tweddell's property had been sent home, "in compliance with the instructions of "Tweddell's father." And his Lordship says, in his Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review, "whatever were the "particular circumstances, under which "this property was transmitted to England, "all that is material for my present pur-"pose is, to shew that it was so transmit-"ted. This I do most solemnly aver." It also appears from Mr. Tweddell's Memoir, that "Mr. Carlyle told Mr. Losh, "after his arrival in England, that he had "seen packed such of the papers in ques-"tion as Lord Elgin thought proper to "send."

From the foregoing details, I trust it is evident, that all the property belonging to Mr. Tweddell, which I saw at Constantinople, was taken into Lord Elgin's personal custody; and preserved by him, till, with Mr. Carlyle's assistance and advice, it was packed up to be sent to Mr. Tweddell's friends. My belief on this point is not weakened, by finding that Lord Elgin has

made no memorandum of the mode and time of transmitting it; for I recollect, with regard to the Boustrophedon Inscription from Sigæum, he was not able to ascertain by what ship he had forwarded it to England; and after it had been long missing, and anxiously sought for, this most interesting and most ancient specimen of Greek writing was fortunately discovered, as I afterwards heard, in a cellar at some sea-port town in England, where it had been exposed for years to accident and injury.

Here I close my narrative; in the confident hope, that though my recollection of some events, in which I had a share, when I was occupied with arduous and incessant public employment, sixteen years ago, has not been so accurate as I could have wished, yet that my character for honest and upright intention remains unsullied; notwithstanding the comments of Mr. Robert Tweddell, the insinuations of The Christian Observer, and the uncandid inferences of The Edinburgh Review; and notwithstanding whatever other censures I

may have met from those who are disappointed, or mortified at my not having joined in what appears to me an unfounded attack upon Lord Elgin's character.

POSTSCRIPT.

BEDFORD, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1816.

Since these observations were written out and sent to the press, I have seen a passage in the Third Section of the Second Book of Dr. E. D. Clarke's Travels in Greece, &c. in which, speaking of the Literary Remains of John Tweddell, he insinuates, that the papers he left will probably yet be clandestinely published; and that parts of them have perhaps already been published in the form of Extracts, by some one who has had access to them, and who has not candour to acknowledge from whence those Extracts have been taken.

To this insinuation I trust that no observation can be required from me,

beyond what is contained in the foregoing pages.

Dr. Clarke then subjoins the following note :—

" The subject is too painful to bear " more than this brief allusion ; but as the " author, in the endeavour he made to re- " cover some of Mr. Tweddell's property at " *Constantinople*, experienced reproof rather " than encouragement ; and as he has rea- " son to believe that the *theft* of a Greek " Manuscript, which was committed in one " of the monasteries (of Mount Athos), " by persons who had seen Mr. Tweddell's " Journals was owing to intelligence there- " in contained, he will not remain alto- " gether silent as to the *fact*. The subse- " quent death of one, who was principally " concerned in that transaction, precludes " the possibility of his communicating " more upon this subject. See, however, " Tweddell's Remains, p. 368. London, " 1815."

As I have neither inclination nor leisure to prolong this controversy about Mr. Tweddell's papers, or any subject that has

been connected with it, beyond these pages; I take this opportunity of stating, that I never knew of Mr. John Tweddell's Journal having described or mentioned any particular manuscript in any of those monasteries.

If Dr. Clarke means to insinuate that any manuscript was taken by me from Mount Athos, or elsewhere, I explicitly deny the charge. If the observation be meant to apply to my deceased friend, I beg leave to refer Dr. Clarke to the Archbishop of Canterbury's Library, at Lambeth, in which all the Greek manuscripts he had procured in Turkey were deposited by his executrix, after his decease; part of them having been purchased of her by his Grace, and the remainder of them being subject to be returned to the libraries from which they were lent, under a written engagement for that purpose. His Persian and Arabic manuscripts were all sold to the Directors of the East India Company.

By all those to whom my lamented fellow-traveller was intimately known, he was esteemed and beloved; and in that number

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I could mention many of the most exalted characters in Church and State. To some of those friends, after his return to England, he communicated every incident connected with his travels; and I am confident that there will not be wanting among them some one who is both able and willing to vindicate his memory from this and every aspersion.

FINIS.

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